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NARROWNESS. *n. f.* [from *narrow*.]
 1. Want of breadth or wideness.
 In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison on Italy.*
 2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.
 That prince, who should be so wide and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and narrowness of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke's Works.*
 3. Confined state; contractedness.
 The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confesses the narrowness of human attainments. *Glenn. Scept.*
 Cheap vulgar arts, whose narrowness affords
 No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Denham.*
 The Latin, a most severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*
 4. Meanness; poverty.
 If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and so suit the narrowness of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South's Sermons.*
 5. Want of capacity.
 Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*
NAS. [from *nas*, or *nas*.]
 For pity it is misapp that nas remedies,
 But form'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*
NASAL. *adj.* [nasus, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.
 To pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiri-
 tually, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a gut-
 tural pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
 When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through
 the nasal duct into the nose every time it is drest, in order
 to dilate it a little. *Sharp's Surgery.*
NASICORNIOUS. *adj.* [nasus and cornu.] Having the horn on
 the nose.
 Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of
 nasicornious beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown's V. Err.*
NASTY. *adj.* [nast, nat, German, wet.]
 1. Dirty; filthy; fordid; nauseous; polluted.
 Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown
 out the greatest heap of nasty language that perhaps ever was
 put together. *Atherbury.*
 A nice man, is a man of nasty ideas. *Swift.*
 2. Offense; leud.
NASTILTY. *adv.* [from nasty.]
 1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.
 The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell
 of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and
 nastily kept. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Offensively; grossly.
NASTINESS. *n. f.* [from nasty.]
 1. Dirt; filth.
 This caused the seditions to remain within their station,
 which by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude,
 might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*
 Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bride,
 Such nastiness and so much pride
 Are oddly join'd by fate, *Swift.*
 2. Offensiveness; grossness of ideas.
 Their nastiness, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry,
 cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does
 not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*
 A divine might have employed his pains to better pur-
 pose, than in the nastiness of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dry.*
NATAL. *adj.* [natal, Fr. natalis, Latin.] Native; relating to
 nativity.
 Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names
 from their natal places, as Edward of Camarvon, Thomas
 of Brotherton. *Camden.*
 Propitious star! whose sacred pow'r
 Prefixed o'er the monarch's natal hour,
 Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*
NATATION. *n. f.* [natio, Latin.] The act of swimming.
 In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively,
 but in natation both together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
NATHELESS. *ad.* [na, that is, not the less, Saxon.] Never-
 theless; formed thus, natheless, natheless. Obsolete.
 Natheless, my brother since we parted are
 Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser.*
 The torrid clime
 Spote on him fore besides, vaulted with fire.
 Natheless he to endure, till on the beach
 Of that infamed sea he stood, and call'd
 His legions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
NATHMORE. *adv.* [na the more.] Never the more.
 Yet nathmore by his bold hearty speech,

NAT

Could his blood-frozen heart embolden'd be. *Spenser.*
NATION. *n. f.* [nation, Fr. natio, Latin.] A people distin-
 guished from another people; generally by their language,
 original, or government.
 If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and
 peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at
 Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same
 course, would have filled all France with our nation. *Rel.*
 A nation properly signifies a great number of families de-
 rived from the same blood, born in the same country, and
 living under the same government. *Temple.*
NATIONAL. *adj.* [national, Fr. from nation.]
 1. Public; general; not private; not particular.
 They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
 Long time shall dwell and prosper: but when sins
 National interrupt their public peace. *Milton's P. Lost.*
 Such a national devotion inspires men with sentiments of
 religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and ex-
 ultation. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 49.*
 The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned
 with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that
 national charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison.*
 God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people
 with public and general calamities, but where their sins are
 public and national too. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 2. Bigotted to one's own country.
NATIONALLY. *adv.* [from national.] With regard to the
 nation.
 The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who
 being nationally espoused to God by covenant, every sin of
 theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South.*
NATIONALNESS. *n. f.* [from national.] Reference to the
 people in general.
NATIVE. *adj.* [nativus, Latin; natif-ve, Fr.] Produced by
 nature; natural, not artificial.
 She more sweet than any bird on bough,
 Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
 And strive to pass, as the could well enough,
 Their native muck by her faithful art. *Fairly Q. b. ii.*
 This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
 But of itself is native in the breast. *Davies.*
 2. Natural; such as is according to nature.
 The members retired to their homes, resume the native
 sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*
 3. Conferred by birth.
 But ours is a privilege ancient and native,
 Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;
 And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please. *Denham.*
 4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.
 If these men have defeated the law, and outrun native
 punishment; though they can outstrip men they have no
 wings to fly from God. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,
 Find native graves. *Shakespeare's Ham. V.*
 5. Original; natural.
 Have I now seen death? is this the way
 I must return to native dust? O fight
 Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
NATIVE. *n. f.*
 1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.
 The accusation,
 All cause unborn, could never be the native
 Of our so frank donation. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Make no extirpation of the natives, under pretence of
 planting religion, God surely will no way be pleased with
 such sacrifices. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
 Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,
 The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden's Juc.*
 There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the
 emperors Tacitus and Florianus, all natives of the place. *Addison on Italy.*
 2. Offspring.
NATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from native.] State of being produced
 by nature.
NATIVITY. *n. f.* [nativité, French.]
 1. Birth; issue into life.
 Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of
 our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*
 2. Time, place, or manner of birth.
 My husband, and my children both,
 And you the calenders of their nativity,
 Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakespeare's Com. of Errors.*
 They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in na-
 tivity, chance, or death. *Shakespeare's Merry W. of Win.*
 When I vow, I weep; and vows to born,
 In their nativity all truth appears. *Shakespeare's Mid. N. Dream.*
 Thy birth and thy nativity is of Canaan. *Ezek. xvi. 3.*
 3. State or place of being produced.
 These, in their dark nativity, the deep
 Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*
NATURAL. *adj.* [naturel, French, from nature.]
 1. Pro-

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1. Produced or effected by nature.
 There is no natural motion of any particular heavy body,
 which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive
 such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause
 of itself. *Wilkins's Delectus.*
 2. Illegitimate.
 This would turn the vein of that we call natural, to that
 of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as
 the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple.*
 3. Bestowed by nature.
 If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem
 that the advantage lies on the side of children born from
 noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*
 4. Not forced; not faretched; dictated by nature.
 I will now deliver a few of the properest and naturallest
 considerations that belong to this piece. *Watson's Arch.*
 5. Consonant to natural notions.
 Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as nat-
 ural to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go to-
 gether, and so seem to carry with them as natural an evi-
 dence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*
 6. Tender; affectionate by nature.
 To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
 He wants the natural touch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.
 What can be more natural than the circumstances in the
 behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on
 this fatal day. *Addison.*
 8. Opposed to violent; as, a natural death.
NATURAL. *n. f.* [from nature.]
 1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from understanding; a
 fool.
 That a monster should be such a natural. *Shakespeare.*
 Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he
 has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more
 capable of reasoning than a perfect natural. *Locke.*
 2. Native; original inhabitant.
 The inhabitants and natural of the place, should be in a
 state of freedom. *Abbott's Description of the World.*
 Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice,
 which domineering over the natural may not spare strangers,
 and strangers will not endure it. *Raleigh's Essay.*
 3. Gift of nature; nature; quality.
 The wretcheader are the contenters of all helps; such as
 presuming on their own natural, deride diligence, and mock
 at terms when they understand not things. *Ben. Johnson.*
 To consider them in their pure natural, the ear's intel-
 lectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke, his practical.
Wotton.
NATURALIST. *n. f.* [from natural.] A student in physics,
 or natural philosophy.
 Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, tho' a mere nat-
 uralist, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the
 honour of a hymn to the wife creator. *Merr.*
 It is not credible, that the naturalist could be deceived in
 his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of
 Rome. *Addison on Italy.*
NATURALIZATION. *n. f.* [from naturalize.] The act of
 investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.
 The Spartans were nice in point of naturalization; where-
 by, while they kept their compats, they stood firm; but
 when they did spread, they became a windfall. *Bacon's Eff.*
 Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall
 come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as natu-
 ralization, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*
 Enemies, by taking advantage of the general naturalization
 act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*
TO NATURALIZE. *v. a.* [from natural.]
 1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of
 native subjects.
 The great lords informed the king, that the Irish might
 not be naturalized without damage to themselves or the crown.
Davies on Ireland.
 2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.
 He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has nat-
 uralized his labour to him. *South's Sermons.*
NATURALLY. *adv.* [from natural.]
 1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.
 Our sovereign good is desired naturally; God, the author
 of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby
 to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto
 these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received
 from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired
 naturally, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hosker.*
 If some be not certain in the reports it makes of things to
 the mind, there can be naturally no such thing as certainty
 or knowledge. *South's Sermons.*
 2. According to nature; without affectation.
 That part
 Was aptly fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shakespeare.*
 This answers fully and naturally to the place of the abyls
 1. Pro-

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before the deluge, inclos'd within the vault of the earth.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety;
 that is, as they flow more or less naturally from the persons
 and occasions. *Dryden.*
 3. Spontaneously.
NATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from natural.]
 1. The state of being given or produced by nature.
 The naturalness of a desire, is the cause that the satisfac-
 tion of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and
 that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will
 refusing or forbearing it. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.
 He must understand what is contained in the temperament
 of the eyes, in the naturalness of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*
 Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned
 among the finest for the naturalness of the thought, and the
 beauty of the expression. *Addison.*
NATURE. *n. f.* [nature, Latin; nature, French.]
 1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and
 animal world.
 Thou, nature, art my goddess; to thy law
 My services are bound. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
 When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have
 condemned you to die; he said again, and nature them. *Bacon.*
 Let the position nature mount, and let
 The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*
 Heav'n bellows
 At home all riches that wife nature needs. *Cowley.*
 Simple nature to his hope has giv'n,
 Beyond the cloud-top hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*
 2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is
 discriminated from others.
 Between the animal and rational province, some animals
 have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so be-
 tween the corporal and intellectual world, there is man
 participating much of both natures. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*
 3. The constitution of an animated body.
 Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
 Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakef.*
 We're not ourselves,
 When nature, being oppress'd, commands the mind
 To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 4. Disposition of mind; temper.
 Nothing could have subdu'd nature
 To such a lowliness but his unkind daughters. *Shakef.*
 A credulous father, and a brother noble,
 Whole nature is so far from doing harms,
 That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
 My practices ride easy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 5. The regular course of things.
 My end
 Was wrought by nature, not by vile offence. *Shakef.*
 6. The compats of natural existence.
 If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most
 beautiful things in nature. *Glenn.*
 7. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.
 Have we not seen
 The murd'ring son ascend his parent's bed,
 Thro' violated nature force his way,
 And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*
 8. The state or operation of the material world.
 He binding nature fast in fate,
 Left conscience free and will. *Pope.*
 9. Sort; species.
 A dispute of this nature caused mischief in abundance be-
 tween a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*
 10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable
 to truth and reality.
 Only nature can please those tastes which are unprejudiced
 and refined. *Addison.*
 Nature and Homer were he found the same. *Pope.*
 11. Physics; the science which teaches the qualities of things.
 Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night,
 God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*
NATIVITY. *n. f.* [from nature.] The state of being pro-
 duced by nature. A word not used.
 This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the
 first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we
 deny unto nature we impute unto nativity. *Brown's V. Err.*
NAVAL. *adj.* [naval, Fr. navalis, Latin.]
 1. Consisting of ships.
 Encamping on the main,
 Our naval army had besieged Spain;
 They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,
 Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd.
 As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,
 Let all the naval world due homage pay. *Waller.*
 2. Belonging to ships.
 Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as
 well